THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

MR. MCKINLEY DEPARTS FROM . THE BEATEN TRACK

He Omits Comments Upon the Reports of Heads of the Departments and Makes F. w Suggestions as to Needed Legislation-He Suggests Changes to Prevent Depletion of the Gold Reserve and to Increase the tion of Hawaii and Non-Interference in Cuba Advocated

Washington, December 6.-President McKinley today sent his annual message to congress, congratulating it upon reassembling under felicitous conditions, calling for grateful acknowledgment to a beneficent Providence which has so signally blessed and prospered us as a nation. Peace and good will with all the nations of the earth continue unbroken, he says. He also expresses genuine satisfaction at the growing spirit of fraternal regard and the unification of all sections of our country, upon the universal spirit of patriotism and the lifting of great public questions above party prejudice and sectional difference. Contrary to the usual custom which has led to the treatment of matters of foreign relations in the beginning of the message, President McKinley devotes his attention first to the financial question, of which he says:

The extra session of this congress which closed during July last, enacted important legislation, and while its full effect has not yet been realized, what it has already accomplished assures us of its timeliness and wisdom. To test its permanent value further time will be required, and the people, satisfied with its operation and results thus far, are in no mind to withhold from it a fair trial. Tariff legislation having been settled by the extra session of congress, the question next pressing for consideration is that of the currency.

OUR FINANCIAL SITUATION.

"The work of putting our finances upon a sound basis, difficult as it may seem, will appear easier when we recall the financial operations of the government sinc 1866. On the 13th of June of that year we had outstanding demand liabilities in the sum of \$728,868,447.71. On the 1st of January, 1897, these liabilities had been reduced to \$443,889,495.88. Of our interest-bearing obligations, the figures are even more striking. On July 1, 1866, the principal of the interest-bearing debt of the government was \$2,332,331,208. On July 1, 1893, this sum had been reduced to \$585,037,000, or an aggregate reduction of \$1,747,294,108. The interest-bearing debt of the United States on December 1, 1897, was \$847,365,-620. The government money now outstanding (December 1st), consists of \$346,681,016 of United States notes, \$107,-793,280 of treasury notes issued by authority of the law of 1890; \$384,963,504 of silver certificates and \$61,280,761 of standard silver dollars.

"With the great resources of the government and with the honorable example of the past before us, we ought not to hesitate to enter upon a currency revision which will make out demand obligations less onerous to the government and relieve our financial laws from ambiguity and doubt. The brief review of wnat was accomplished from the close of the 1900, makes unpeasinable and

groundless any distrust either of our Milantia, about 61 soundhess, wone me situation from 1893 to 1897 must admonish congress of the immediate necessity of so legislating as to make the return of the conditions then prevailing impossible.

"There are many plans proposed as a remedy for the evil Before we can find the true remedy we must appreciate the real evil. It is not that our currency of every kind is not good, for every dollar of it is good-good because the government's pledge is out to keep it so-and that pledge will not be broken. However, the guaranty of our purpose to keep the pledge will be best shown by advancing toward its fulfillment. The evil of the present system is found in the great cost to the government of maintaining the parity of our different forms of money; that is, keeping all of them at par with gold. We surely cannot be longer heedless of the burden this imposes upon the people, even under fairly prosperous conditions, while the past four years have demonstrated that it is not only an expensive charge upon the government, but a dangerous menace to the national

THE EVILS OF THE PRESENT SYS-TEM.

"It is manifest that we must devise some plan to protect the government against bond issues for repeated redemptions. We must either curtail the opportunity for speculation, made by the multiplied redemptions of our demand obligations, or increase the gold reserve for their redemption. We have \$900,000,000 of currency, which the government by solemn enactment has undertaken to keep at par with gold. Nobody is obliged to redeem in gold but the government. The banks are not required to redeem in gold. The government is obliged to keep equal with gold all its outstanding currency and coin obligations, while its receipts are not required to be paid in gold. They are paid in every kind of money but gold and the only means by which the government can with certainty get gold is by borrowing. It can get It in no other way when it most needs it. The government without any fixed gold revenue is pledged to maintain gold redemption, which it has steadily and faithfully done and which, under the authority now given, it will continue to do.

'The law which requires the government, after having redeemed its United States notes to pay them out again as currency funds, demands a constant replenishment of the gold reserve. This is especially so at times of business panic and when the revenues are insufficient to meet the expenses of the government. At such times the government has no other way to supply its deficit, and main-tain redemption, but through the increase of its boaded debt, as during the administration of my predecessor, when \$262,315,400 of 41/2 per cent. bonds were issued and sold and the proceeds used to pay the expenses of the government in excess of the revenues and sustain the gold reserve. While it is true that the greater part of the proceeds of these bonds were used to supply deficient revenues, a considerable portion was required to maintain the gold reserve.

'With our revenues equal to our expenses, there would be no deficit requiring the issuance of bonds. But if the gold reserve falls below \$100,000,000, how will it be replenished except by selling more bonds? Is there any other way practicable under existing law? The serious question then is: Shall we continue the policy that has been pursued in the past; that is, when the gold reserve reaches the point of danger, issue more bonds, and supply the needed gold, or shall we provide other means to prevent these recurring drains upon the gold reserve? If no further legislation is had and the policy of selling bonds is to be continued, then congress should give the secretary of the treasury authority to sell bonds at long or short periods, bearing a less rate of interest than is now

TO STOP THE DRAIN ON THE GOLD RESERVE.

authorized by law.

"I earnestly recommend as soon as the receipts of the government are quite sufficient to pay all the expenses of the government, that when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption, in gold and are redeemed in gold. such notes shall be kept and set apart. and only paid out in exchange for gold This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold and gets it from the government, he should not receive back from the gov-ernment a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it. The reaparent when the government issues an interest-bearing debt to provide gold for the redemption of United States notes—

a non-interest-bearing debt. Surely it should not pay them out again except on demand, and for gold. If they are put out in any other way, they may return to be followed by another bond issue to redeem them-another interestbearing debt to redeem a non-interest-

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bearing debt. "In my view, it is of the utmost importance that the government should be relieved from the burden of providing all the gold required for exchanges and export. This responsibility is alone borne by the government, without any of the usual and necessary banking powers to help itself. The banks do not feel the strain of gold redemption. The whole Us. fulness of National Banks-Appexa- strain rests upon the government and the size of the gold reserve in the treasury has come to be, with or without reason, the signal of danger or of security. This ought to be stopped.

"If we are to have an era of prosperity in the country, with sufficient receipts for the expenses of the government, we may feel no immediate embarrassment from our present currency; but the danger still exists and will be ever present menacing us so long as the existing system continues. And besides it is in times of adequate revenues and business tranquility that the government should prepare for the worst. We cannot avoid serious consequences, the wise consideration and prompt solution of this ques-

THE REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

"The secretary of the treasury has outlined a plan in great detail for the purpose of removing the threatened recurrence of a depleted gold reserve and save us from future embarrassment on that account. To this plan I invite your careful consideration.

"I concur with the secretary of the treasury in his recommendation that National banks be allowed to issue notes to the face value of the bonds which they have deposited for circulation, and that the tax on circulating notes secured by deposit of such bonds be reduced to one half of one per cent. per annum. I also join him in recommending that authority be given for the establishment of national banks with a minimum capital of \$25,000. This will enable the smaller villages and agricultural regions of the country to be supplied with currency to meet their needs.

"I recommend that the issue of national bank notes be restricted to the denomination of \$10 and upwards. If the suggestions I have herein made shall have the approval of congress, then I would recommend that national banks be required to redeem their notes in gold."

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Turning to foreign affairs, the president devotes a great part of his message to a consideration of the Cuban question, which he says is the most important problem with which this government is now called upon to deal pertaining to its foreign relations. The story of Cuba has for many years been one of unrest and for no enduring period has it ceased to cause concern to the United States. Briefly summarizing the story of former outbreaks and of the part played by General Grant in the last war, the president, coming down to the present insurrection, speaks of its remarkable increase, its tenacious existence against the enormous forces massed by Spain, the widespread destruction of property, and the disregard of the civilized code of war no less by the Spaniards than by the Cubans. He says:

The existing conditions cannot but fill this government, and the American people, with the gravest apprehension. There is no desire on the part of our peop'e to profit by the misfortunes of Spain. We have only the desire to see the Cubans prosperous and contented, enjoying that measure of self-control which is the inalieanable right of man, protected in their right to reap the benefit of the exhaustless treasures of their country." Continuing, the president says that the offer made by his predecessor in April, 1896, of the good offices of this government failed. The cruel policy of concentration was initated in February, 1896. "It has utterly failed as a war measure. It was not civilized warfareit was extermination," says the president. Against this abuse of the rights of war he has felt constrained on repeated occasions to enter the firm and earnest protest of this government. He made instant demand for the release or speedy trial of all American citizens under arrest, and before the change of the Spanish cabinet in October last, twenty-two prisoners, citizens of the United States, had been given their freedom.

The instructions to Minister Woodford directed him to impress upon the Spanish government the sincere wish of the United States to lend its aid towards the ending of the war by reaching a peaceful and lasting result, just and honorable alike to Spain and to the Cuban people. It was also asked whether Spain, of her own volition, moved by her own interests and sentiments of humanity, should not make proposals of settlement, and it was said that we could not contemplate an indefinite period for the accomplishment of this result. No solution was proposed to which the slightest idea of humilitation to Spain could attach. All that was asked or expected, was that some safe way might be speedily provided and permanent peace restored. The president refers to the change in

the Spanish cabinet about this time and continuing says: "The reply to our note was in the di-

rection of a better understanding. It appreciates the friendly purposes of this government. It admits that our country is deeply affected by the Cuban war." It declares that the present Spanish government is bound by every consideration to a change of policy that should satisfy the United States and pacify Cuba within a reasonable time. To this end Spain has decided to put into effect

To Cure Scrofula

It ought to interest everybody to know that the terrible affliction called Scrofula is the forerunner of a st'll more terrible disease. Scrofula is the seed of consumption. It is so deep-seated and obstinate that not one doctor in a hundred can cure it. To cure Scrofula, you must cure the blood. You must go down to the roots and reach deep. A glossing over with mineral poisons is not only useless, but makes things a great deal worse.



Swift's Specific cutes Scrofula when nothing else will. It purifies and vitalizes the blood. It drives out the poisonous elements. It stops the accumulation of morbid deposits. It is purely vegetable, and is the discovery of an eminent scientist. It is for the blood alone;-that is all it is good for. If you have Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Cancer, Eczema or any other Blood Disease, S. S. S. will cure you, no matter how many doctors or other medicines have failed.

ad to the SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Atlanta, Ga., for free books about Blood Diseases.



the political reforms heretofore advocat- | comes that action would be determined ed by the present premier, without halting for any consideration in the path duty. It will be faced, without misgivwhich in its judgment, leads to peace. The military operations, it is said, will | continue, but will be humane and con- the people who have confided to it the ducted with all regard for private rights, being accompanied by political action leading to the autonomy of Cuba while guarding Spanish sovereignty. It further suggests that Spain be left free to conduct the military operations and grant political reforms, while the United States for its part shall enforce neutral obligations and cut off the assistance which, it is asserted, the insurgents receive from this country. The supposition of an indefinite prolongation of the war is denied and complete and early pacification is hoped for, which, with the immediate amelioration of existing conditions in Cuba, would remove cause for any change of attitude on the part of the United States. Spain shows an apparent disposition to charge us with failure to meet international duties, and this charge, says the president, is without any basis of fact. It could not have been made if Spain had been cognizant of the constant efforts this government has made at the cost of millions and by the employment of the administrative machinery of the nation to perform its full duty. That it has successfully prevented the departure of a single military expedition or armed vessels from our shore in violation of our laws would seem to be a sufficient answer and due response to this charge has been made in diplomatic

Declaring that throughout all these horrors and dangers to our own peace, the United States has never abrogated its prerogative of determining a policy according to its own high sense of right and its interests, the president says:

NO CAUSE FOR INTERVENTION. "Of the untried measures there remain only: Recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, recognition of the independence of Cuba: neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression.

The president then proceeds to discuss the first head, namely, the recognition of belligerency. He recalls the resolutions of congress in 1896 and since; he quotes the wise utterances of President Grant in his message of December 7. 1875, particularly where he declares against the recognition of independence at that time, and also President Grant's declaration that he failed to find in the insurrection the existence of such a substantial political organization and other elements required by international usage as would place it on the terrible footing of war to which a recognition of belligerency would aim to elevate it. Completing his quotation from that portion of President Grant's message the president says still further pertinent considerations appear as to the practical aspects of the question. In the code of nations there is no such thing as a naked recognition of belligerency, unaccompanied by the assumption of international neutrality. Such recognition would not confer upon either party to the conflict a status not theretofore actually possessed and a recognition of belligerent rights, while nominally equal, would weigh heavily in behalf of Spain herself. Spain could not only claim the right of search on the high seas and of seizure of contrabands, but her maritime rights could be asserted up to the margin of our own territorial waters and a condition of things would exist for which the Cubans within their own domains could not hope to create a parallel. The United States would acquire no right of intervention to enforce the conduct of the strife within the paramount authority of Spain according to the international code of war. "For these reasons," says the president, "I regard the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents as now unwise and therefore inadmissible. Should that step hereafter be deemed wise as a measure of right and duty, the executive will take it.'

The president then discusses the question of intervention upon humanitarian grounds, and he asks whether this step should be taken when it is apparent that a hopeful change has supervened in the policy of Spain towards Cuba. He recalls that the new Spanish government has pledged itself to reform and an abandonment of the bayonet policy alone, and finds that the first acts of the new government lie in these honorable paths. The policy of cruel rapine and extermination that has so long shocked the universal sentiment of humanity has been reversed. Broad clemency is proffered; measures have been taken to relieve the horrors of starvation. The power of the Spanish armies, it is asserted, is to be used, not to spread ruin and desolation, but to protect the resumption of peaceful agricultural pursuits and productive industries. That past methods are futile to force a peace by subjugation is freely admitted, and that ruin without conciliation must inevitably fail to win for Spain the fidelity of a contented dependency. Decrees in application of the foreshadowed reforms have already been

promulgated. SPAIN'S REFORM POLICY. The president describes the reform policy of the Spanish government as to Cuba, as has already been set out in the

press, and says: That the government of Sagasta has entered upon a course from which recession with honor is impossible can hardly be questioned: that in the few weeks it has existed it has made earnest of the sincerity of its professions is undeniable. I shall not impugn its sincerity nor should impatience be suffered to embarrass it in the task it has undertaken. It is honestly due to Spain and to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations and to prove things to which she stands irrevocably committed. She has recalled the commander whose brutal orders inflamed the American mind and shocked the civilized world. She has modified the horrible order of concentration and has undertaken to care for the helpless and permit those who desire to resume the cultivation of their fields to do so and assures them of the protection of the Spanish government in their lawful occupations. She has just released the 'Competitor' prisoners heretofore sentenced to death and who have been the subject of repeated diplomatic correspondence during both this and the preceding administration.

in arrest or confinement in Cuba of whom this government has any knowledge. The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just aifke to the Cubans and to Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time

"Not a single American citizen is now

in the line of indisputable right and ing or hesitancy in the light of the obligation this government owes to itself, to protection of their interests and honor, and to humanity.

"Sure of the right, keeping free from all offense ourseives, actuated only by upright and patriotic considerations, moved neither by passion nor selfishness, the government will continue its watchful care over the rights and property of American citizens and will abate none of its efforts to bring about by peaceful agencies a peace which shall be honorable and enduring. If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization and humanity, to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part, and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

The president next takes up the subject of the annexation of Hawaii. He refers to this subject because the senate has made public the treaty now pending. and legislation is required to settle many details of the eventual union, should annexation be accomplished, as he believes it should be. Rapidly reviewing the argument he has heretofore made in favor of annexation, the president says

"If the treaty is confirmed as every consideration of dignity and honor requires, the wisdom of congress will see to it that, avoiding abrupt assimilation of elements perhaps hardly yet fitted to share in the highest franchises of citizenship, and, having due regard to the geographical conditions, the most just provisions for self rule in local matters | projectiles and other munitions of war with the largest political liberties as an integral part of our nation will be ac corded to the Hawaiians. No less is due to a people who, after nearly five years of demonstrated capacity to fulfill, the obligations of self-governing statehood, come of their free will to merge their destinies in our body politic."

Of the dispute between Japan and Hawall, growing out of the labor immigration, the president says:

"The issue is now in a satisfactory stage of settlement by negotiation. This government has not been invited to mediate, nor has it sought to intervene, except to evince its kindly disposition towards a speedy, equitable and honorable settlement. It is also gratifying to learn that Japan is no longer apprehensive through annexation, of the loss or impairment of her privileges, but places confidence in the uprightness of this givernment and its purpose, to deal with all possible ulterior questions in the broadest spirit of friendliness."

CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS. The president next refers to the declination of Nicaragua to receive Minister Merry, because of the compac creating the greater republic of Central America. He said he could not accredit Mr. Merry to the diet, because the appropriation law did not permit it. Meanwhile Mr. Baker, the present minister at Managua, Nicaragua, has been directed to present his letters of recall. Mr. W Godfrey Hunter is likewise situated as to Guatamala and Honduras. Guatamala is not a member of the greater republic, but Honduras is, and should the latter decline to receive him, he will await instructions.

The president makes only the briefest reference to the Nicaragua canal as a subject of large importance to our country and increasing appreciation on the part of the people. He says that the ast commission is now making its investigations and, when he transmits his report to congress he will make further suggestions on the subject.

INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM. Coming to the question of an international coinage agreement, the president states that the special envoys representing the United States in the effort to se cure such an agreement, have been diligent in their efforts to obtain the co-operation of European countries, but up to this time have not been able to secure an agreement contemplated by their mission. The gratifying action of France in joining this country in the effort is regarded as an assurance that we are not alone among the larger nations of the world in the desire to reach some practical solution of the problem. Of the future of the negotiations, the president

"Our special envoys have not made their final report, as further negotiations between the representatives of this government and the governments of other countries are pending and in contemplation. They believe that doubts which have been raised in certain quarters respecting the power of maintaining the stability of the parity between the metals and kindred questions may yet oe soldved by further negotiations. Meanwhile it gives me satisfaction to state that the special envoys have already demonstrated their ability and fitness to deal with the subject, and it is to be earnestly hoped that their labors may result in an international agreement which will bring about recognition of both gold and silver as money upon such terms and with such safeguards as will secure the use of both metals upon a my class of our citizens."

RECIPROCITY. Turning to the subject of reciprocity. he president says that he has appointed John A. Kasson, of Iowa, as a special commissioner to undertake the negotia-

tions, under the terms of the tariff act. He says: "The negotiations are now proceeding with several governments, both European and American. It is believed that y a careful exercise of the powers conferred by that act, some grievances of our own and of other countries in our mutual trade relations may be either rethe asserted efficacy of the new order of moved or largely alleviated, and that the volume of our commercial exchanges may be enlarged, with advantage to both contracting parties.

> OUR MERCHANT MARINE. "Most desirable from every standpoint of national interest and patriotism is the effort to extend our foreign commerce. To this end our merchant marine should be improved and enlarged. We should do our full share of the carrying trade of the world. We do not do it now. We should be the laggard no longer. The inferiority of our merchant marine is justly humiliating to the national pride. The government by every proper constitu-tional means should aid in making our ships familiar visitors at every commer-cial port of the world, thus opening up new and valuable markets to the surplus products of the farm and the fac-

> THE SEALING QUESTION. Only a brief reference is made to the negotiations that have been in progress to secure further protection for seal life. The president says that at the conference held here upon his invitation be-

tween the delegates from Japan, Russia and the United States, it was unanimously agreed that under the existing regulations the seals were threatened with extinction, and that an international agreement was necessary for their adequate protection. While declining to participate in this conference, Great Britain sent expert commissioners to a subsequent meeting in Washington. The

president says: "The result of this conference was an agreement on important facts connected with the condition of the seal herd, heretofore in dispute, which should place beyoud controversy the duty of the governments concerned to adopt measures without delay for the preservation and restoration of the herd. Negotiations to this end are now in progress, the result of which I hope to be able to report to congress at an early day."

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Under the head of international arbitration the president says: "International arbitration cannot be omitted from the list of subjects claiming our consideration. Events have only served to strengthen the general views on this question expressed in my inaugural address. The best statement of the civilized world is moving toward the settiement of differences between nations without resorting to the horrors of war. Treaties embodying these humane principles on broad lines without in any way imperiling our interests, or our honor shall have my constant encouragement." The president refers to the unprecedented interest shown by the people in the approaching Paris exposition. He speaks in flattering terms of the work accomplished by the United States special commission and bespeaks a judicious and liberal appropriation for a creditable national exhibit.

RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO NAVY. Coming to the subject of the navy, the president speaks in terms of high praise of the excellent character of our naval force. He regards it as of great importance that congress should immediately provide for the armor for the three battleships now under construction. He recommends very little new construction,

"The great increase of the navy which

has taken place in recent years was justified by the requirements for national defense, and has received public approbation. The time has now arrived, however, when this increase, to which the country is committed, should, for a time, take the form of increased facilities commensurate with the increase of our naval vessels. It is an unfortunate fact that there is only one dock on the Pacific coast capable of docking our largest ships, and only one on the Atlantic coast, and that the latter has for the last six or seven months been under repair, and, therefore, incapable of use. Immediate steps should be taken to provide three or four docks of this capacity on the Atlantic coast, at least one on the Pacific coast and a floating dock in the gulf. This is the recommendation of a very competent board, appointed to investigate the subject. There should also be ample provision made for powder and and for an increased number of officers and enlisted men. Some also necessary to our navy yards, for the repair and care of our larger number of vessels. As there are now on the stocks five battleships of the largest class which cannot be completed for a year or two, I concur with the recommendation of the secretary of the navy for an appropriation authorizing the construction of one battleship for the Pacific coast, where, at present, there is only one in commission and one under construction, while on the Atlantic coast there are three in commission and four under construction; and also that several torpedo boats be authorized in connection with our general system of coast

ALASKA.

The territory of Alaska is said to require the prompt and early attention of congress. The conditions now existing demand material changes in the laws and much remains to be done for that vast and remote, yet promising portion of our country. If, in the ensuing year the conditions justify it, the additional land district authorized by law will be established with an office at some point in the Yukon valley and an appropriation is now necessary for that purpose. The president concurs with Secretary Alger as to the necessity of a military force in the territory, and also urges the establishment of some flexible system of government. Referring to the startling, though possibly exaggerated reports of the probable shortage of food for the miners, the president says that although access to them in the winter is a most difficult and perhaps impossible task, yet if these reports be verified, every effort at any cost should be made to carry them relief.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Reference is made to the fact that there is no provision for the protection of right or property of the many white citizens now in the Indian Territory; that thousands of their children are of school age, but the doors of the schools of the nation are closed against them. It is said that leading Indians have absorbed great tracts of land to the exclusion of the common people and the government by Indian aristocracy has been practically established. The work of the Dawes commission is succinctly described. It is that the Choctaws and Chickasaws have ratified the agreement reached by the commission, and if the other tribes of the nation failed to enter into similar arrangements, then legislation must be had, for, says the president, 'I concur with the secretary of the interior that there can be no cure for the evils engendered by the perversion of

A Shattered Nervous System. FINALLY HEART TROUBLE.



R. EDWARD HARDY, the jolly manager of Sheppard Co's, great store at Braceville, Ill., writes: "I had never been sick a day in my life until in 1800. got so bad with nervous prostration that I had to give up and commence to doctor. I tried our local physicians and one in Jollet, but none gave me any relief and I thought I was going to die. I became despondent and suffered untold agony. I could not cat, sleep nor rest, and it seemed as if I could not exist. At the end of six months I was reduced to but a shadow of myself, and at last my heart became affected and I was truly miserable. I took six or eight bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine. It gave me relief from the start, and at last a cure, the greatest blessing of my life."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address, DR. MILES MEDICAL CO.

ATHLETIC and INJ, SPORTING GOODS Most Complete Line in America, At very Interesting Prices. E. C. MEACHAM ARMS CO.,

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these great trusts excepting by their resumption by the government, which

THE QUARANTINE LAW.S

The president concurs in a recommendation of the secretary of the treasury that the quarantine laws be amended to give the treasury department requisite authority to prevent the introduction of epidemic diseases from foreign countries, and he also suggests the appointment of an expert commissioner to discover the exact cause of yellow fever. THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The message deals briefly with the history of the Pacific railroad sale of the past season. It is said that the upset price on the sale of the Kansas Pacific will yield the government \$2,500,000 over all, and if no better bid is made, that is all that the government will receive on its claim of nearly \$13,000,000. It is not known whether a better bid will be received, so the question presented to whether the government shall not purchase or redeem the road in the event that a bid is not made by private parties covering the entire government claim. The president says he believes he has the authority to do this, and unless congress takes action he shall direct the secretary of the treasury to deposit the \$900,000 required to qualify as a bidder and to bid a sum equal to the principal of the debt due the government. He suggests, however, the passage of a law immediately, expressly covering this case, saying that while it is clear to his mind that the government should not permit the property to be sold at a price which will yield less than one-half of the principal of its debt, and less than one-ufth of its entire debt, principal and interest, yet whether the government should become the owner of the property he submots to congress.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The last topic treated in the meaning is the civil service, which the president says, has of late years received increased legislative and executive approval. During the past few months the service has been placed upon a still firmer basis of personal merit. The right of veteran soldiers to reinstatement has been asserted, dismissals for political reasons have been carefully guarded against, the examinations improved and made more practical, and a distinct advance has been made by giving a hearing before dismissal, upon charges of incompetency. This last has in no way impaired the power of removal, which is one of the vital safeguards of the civil service system. Much remains to be accomplished to make this system reasonably perfect. There are places now in the service which ought to be exempted from classification and others not classified may properly be included. The president says he shall not hesitatae to correct these faults in the interest of public service. The system has the approval of the people and it will be his endeavor to upho d and extend it.

The message concludes with an admonition from the president to congress to carefully scrutinize the estimates of the expenses of the government and not to encourage their increase, as it is the commanding duty to keep the appropriations within the receipts of the government and thus avied a deficit.

TO INCREASE THE NAVY.

Senator Hale's Bill for Additions to the Drydocks and for Another Buttleship and Nine Torpedo Boats.

Washington, December 7-Senator Hale introduced in the senate today bills providing for the construction of Crydocks at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Algiers, La., and Mare Island, California, and for the enlargement of the Brooklyn, League Island and Norfolk docks. the appropriation for Portsmouth being \$1,000,000, Boston \$1,350,000, Algiers \$500,000, Mare Island \$500,000, Brooklyn \$286,556 League Island \$286,556 and for Norfolk \$160,000. Also to increase the naval establishment by the addition of a first class seagoing coastline battleship, at a cost not to exceed \$3,750,000; six seagoing torpedo boats of 175 tons displacement at a cost of \$1,125,000; three torpedo boats of greater speed, \$900,000. It is provided that the battleship shall be primarily for coast defense and shall carry the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance and that it shall have a displacement of 11.-

Why allow yourself to be slowly tortured at the stake of disease? Chills and Fever will undermine, and eventually break down the strongest constitution. Febri-Cura (Sweet Chill Tonic with Iron) is more effective than quinnie, and being combined with iron is an excellent Tonic and Nerve medicine. It is pleasant to take, and is sold under positive guarantee to cure or money "just as good" kind don't effect cures. Sold by J. C. Shepard, J. H. Hardin and H. L. Fentres

One Minute Cough Cure cures quickly. That's what you want. R. R. Bellamy.

How the | Message is Received in Havana Havana, December 7.-El Diario de la Marina, commenting upon President Mc-Kinley's message to congress says: "It contains declarations calculated strengthen, were that necessary, the Spanish cause in the Island of Cuba. It will dishearten the separatists."

El Pais, the organ of the autonomists. thinks the message very favorable to the interests of Cuba and believes that the attitude that President McKinley assumes "will calm the fury of the parti-

"In a minute" one dose of Hart's Essence of Ginger will relieve any ordinary case of Colic, Cramps or Nausea. an unexcelled remedy for Diarrhoea. Chelera Morbus, Summer Complaints and all internal pains. Sold by J. C. Shepard, J. H. Hardin and H. L. Fetries.

Explosion of Power House Boiler

Norfolk, Va., December 7 .- About 4:30 o'clock this afternoon the botler in the power house of the Citizens Electric Light and Power Company in Portsmouth exploded, killing the fireman, Benjamin Dennis, and fatally wounding Joe Smith. James Clarke, engineer, escaped with slight bruises. The boller room was shattered and the end blown out of the engine room. The boiler was blown 100 yards.

Mrs. M. B. Ford, Ruddell's, Ill., suffered for eight years from dyspepsia and chronic constipation and was finally cured by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for all stomach and liver troubles. R. R. Bel-

The Anti-Foot Ball Game Bill Veterd Atlanta, Ga., December 7.-Governor

Atkinson this afternoon vetoed the antifoot ball bill. He sent a message to the house stating that he had vetoed the measure as he thought the question of whether college boys should play foot ball should be left with the faculties of the varous institutions. It is possible an effort will be made to pass the bill over the governor's veto, but it is not at all likely such an effort would succeed.